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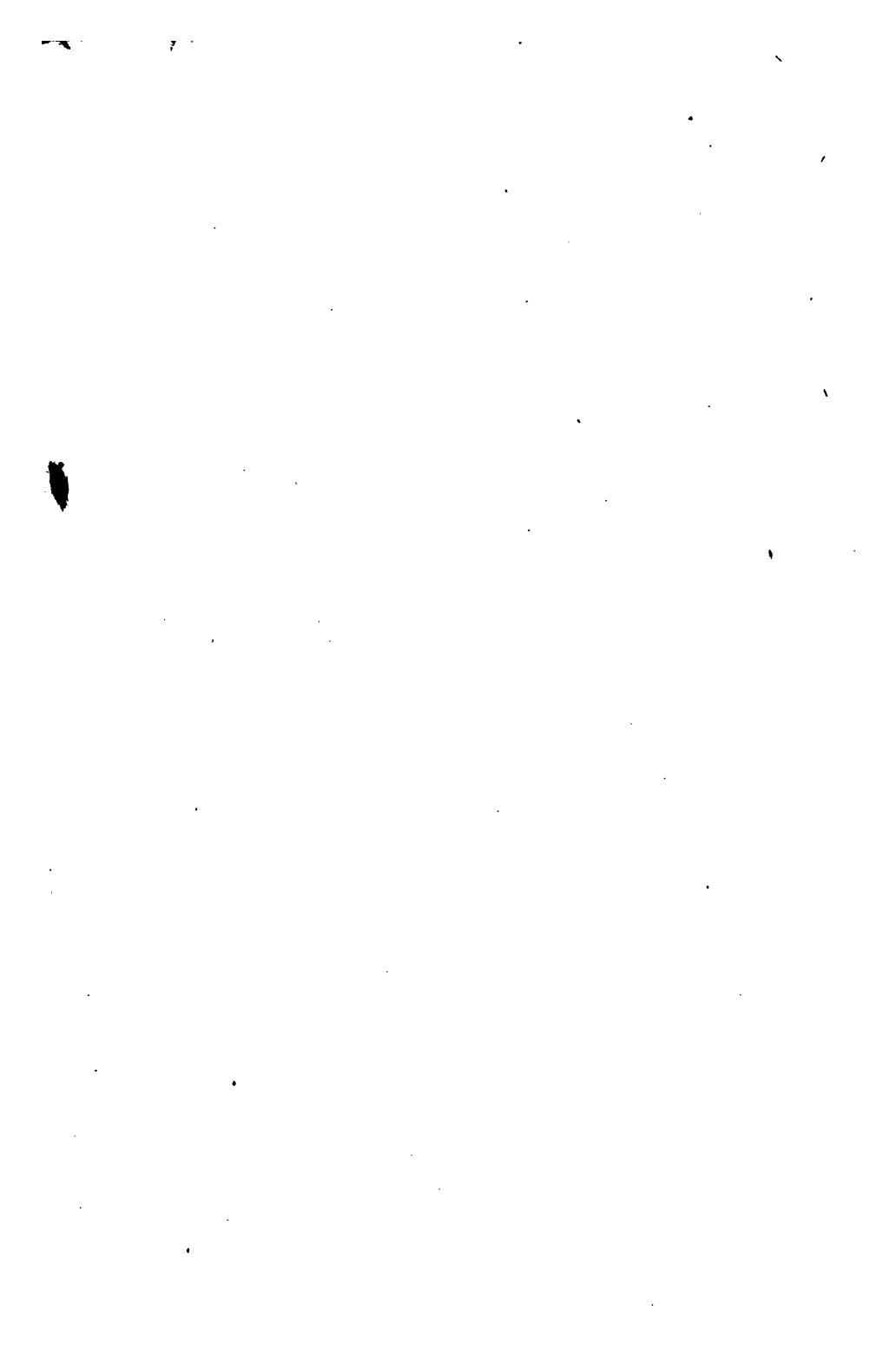
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A CIVIC READER

FOR

NEW AMERICANS



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AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY
1908.

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W. P. I

"I have written in the thought that our country is a land which was reserved until the new birth of Europe; that it was peopled by men and women who crossed the seas in faith; that its foundations have been laid deep in a divine order; that the nation has been trusted with liberty. A trust carries with it grave duties; the enlargement of liberty and justice is in the victory of the people over the forces of evil. So I bid God-speed to all teachers of those who are to receive the trust of citizenship."—HORACE E. SCUDDER (*in "A History of the United States"*).

CIVIC CREED.*

God hath made of one blood all nations of men, and we are his children — brothers and sisters all. We are citizens of these United States, and we believe that our flag stands for self-sacrifice for the good of all the people. We want, therefore, to be true citizens of our great country, and to show our love for her by our works.

Our country does not ask us to die for her welfare; she asks us to live for her, and so to live and so to act that her government may be pure, her officers honest, and every corner of her territory a place fit to grow the best men and women who shall rule over her.

* Slightly altered from the "Civic Creed," as written by Miss MARY McDOWELL for the young people of the University Settlement, Chicago, Ill.



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FOREWORD.

The "Civic Reader for New Americans" has been written by men and women of Boston who have unusual comprehension of the difficulties which characterize the work of our Public Evening Schools. Any collection of chapters by different writers can never have quite the same continuity of purpose and consistency of detail which are possible in the work of a single hand. In spite of occasional repetitions, however, it has seemed best to let these papers stand, for the most part, as they have been written. They represent the public-spirited interest of specialists who have presented, as far as may be attempted in a few pages, some of the essentials in theory and in fact for our newly arrived fellow-citizens.

The committee in charge of this issue of the "Reader" hopes that the chapters may prove to be of true educational value in the classes for adult foreigners of the Boston Evening Schools. The committee also earnestly hopes to have from both teachers and pupils such criticism and suggestion as may encourage them in the future to enlarge the little book, to remodel it in such ways as experience may prove to be desirable, and then to reprint it in binding more durable than was justifiable for this experimental effort.

Any communications in regard to the "Civic Reader" may be addressed to Mr. Charles M. Lamprey, Director of Evening and Vacation Schools, Boston, Mass., or to Miss Bertha Hazard, 100 Tyler street, Boston.

MEYER BLOOMFIELD, *Chairman.*

BERTHA HAZARD.

CHARLES M. LAMPREY.

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PART II.

SELECTIONS CONCERNING CIVIC AND NATIONAL LIFE.

CHAPTER I.

THE CITY OF BOSTON: ITS PAST; HOW IT GREW.

In the year 1630 there lived on what we now call Beacon Hill an Englishman named William Blackstone. The hill was called Trimountain then, because it had three peaks; but there was no golden dome on the highest of those peaks, there was no city spreading over the hill and round about its base, there was even no house except Mr. Blackstone's, either on the hill or in any of that region close around it, which the Indians called Shawmut, but which we to-day call Boston.

No one lived with Mr. Blackstone, but he had one hundred and eighty-six books in his house to keep him company. Perhaps this is one reason why he was content to live alone on the sunny western slope of Trimountain, instead of with the other settlers in Plymouth or Salem, or even with the three or four families who had founded Charlestown, just across the Charles river. When we look at our Public Library, and think what a blessing it is to the people of Boston, it is pleasant to remember that there has been a library in Boston ever since the first house was built.

But, although Mr. Blackstone liked to live alone, he was a good neighbor. In the summer of 1630 more colonists came to the little settlement of Charlestown, and soon Mr. Blackstone heard that they were ill, and that some were dying, because they could not find good water in Charlestown.

Now, there was "a very excellent spring" in the eastern part of Shawmut, and Mr. Blackstone persuaded Governor Winthrop, the head of the new colony, to bring his people

across the river to settle. Soon there was a town on the river-shore, and the settlers called it Boston, after the town in England from which many of them had come.

These emigrants had come to America that they might be free to worship God in the way they thought right. They were called Puritans, because they wished to purify the worship in the church, and to leave out certain customs and ceremonies which seemed to them wrong. In England, at that time, every one had to worship God in the way the King thought best; but the Puritans believed that the King's way was a wrong way, and that to obey him would be to disobey God. Many of them, therefore, came to America.

The Puritans who settled Boston were members of a large band of colonists, called the Massachusetts Colony. Massachusetts was the Indian name of the country in which they wished to settle. This company had a charter, or permit, from King Charles I., giving them leave to make laws and choose officers for the governing of the colony. One of the first laws they made was that only members of the Puritan church should be allowed to vote or to own land in the town. And because William Blackstone, who had also come to America to be free, would not join their church, they would not let him help them make their laws, although they owed the site of their town to his kindness and wisdom. So he sold his land to his neighbors and went southward alone.

You see these people still had much to learn about freedom. Their idea of being free was to be separated from everyone who did not believe as they did. But we are learning that no man or nation can be free until all are free, and that we must work out our freedom by living together, not by living apart. That is why to-day, in Boston, a man no longer has to be a Puritan in order to vote; but Catholics, Protestants, and Jews all have a chance to make this city in which they live a better, freer place.

William Blackstone went away because he could not be a free man, or voter, in Boston; but a part of the land he sold

to the town has been free to all the citizens ever since. It is the Boston Common.

Another man whom we must remember with gratitude when we think of Boston is John Winthrop, the first Governor. The colony prospered under his rule. Streets were laid out, a wall was built across the narrow neck of land near where Dover street now is; for the Back Bay was then really a bay. On the other side of the Dover-street wall was "Rocksbury," a stony place, where wolves and Indians lived. Guards lived by the wall, and a sentry stood on the highest peak of Trimountain. Later, a beacon was placed on the peak to give alarm in case of attack. But the Indians did not trouble the town. They were always friendly to Governor Winthrop. Many stories are told of the Governor's wisdom and loving kindness. Here is one of them:

There was not very much wood to be had on the hillsides around Boston, and people suffered for lack of fuel. The Governor, however, had forest trees on his farm outside the city, and his wood-pile was never low. But one day, during a cold winter, a man saw a poor neighbor stealing wood from the Governor's wood-pile. The man at once told the Governor what he had seen. Then said the Governor, pretending to be angry: "Does he so? I'll take a course with him; go, call that man to me; I'll warrant you I'll cure him of stealing." And to the poor thief he said: "Friend, it is a severe winter and I doubt you are but meanly provided for wood; wherefore I would have you supply yourself at my wood-pile till this cold season be over." This was the way he cured the man of stealing. He also had a kindly habit of sending some of his family on errands "into the houses of the poor, about their *meal-time*, on purpose to spy whether they *wanted*; and if it were found that they wanted, he would make that the opportunity of sending supplies to them." He was "the *terror* of the wicked and the *delight* of the sober, the *envy* of the many, but the *hope* of those who had any hopeful design

in hand for the common good of the nation." He was chosen Governor twelve times.

For more than fifty years the men of the colony chose their own governors, but in 1686 the King of England began to choose the governors for them, and the people had to submit, for they were still British subjects. Another fifty years passed, and the mother country began to see that her American colonies were growing rich. "These are my children," she said, "their wealth belongs to me," and England began to tax her colonies in order to bring American money into the English treasury. But the colonies protested, and the little City of Boston spoke among the loudest.

The colonists were not stingy; but they refused to be taxed by the English parliament, because they had no man to speak for them or vote for them in parliament; and since the thirteenth century British subjects had refused to be taxed except by the man whom they had chosen to speak for them.

At first the taxes took the form of customs duties on articles, such as molasses, brought from foreign ports. But the Americans smuggled the goods into the country, and the collectors of customs winked at the smuggling. But in 1765 parliament passed an act called the Stamp Act, by which every bill of sale, bill of lading, marriage certificate, or agreement of any kind, would be worthless unless it bore a certain stamp. These stamps had to be bought of the English Government.

The citizens of Boston were violent in their anger; they held mass meetings, marched in processions, and even pulled down the house of the Lieutenant-Governor. They forced the man who was to sell the stamps to resign, and then said that they could not obey the Stamp Act, as there was no one to sell them stamps. For five or six weeks there was no business in the custom-house or the law courts, and at last parliament repealed the act.

But soon new taxes were declared; this time on glass, paper, painters' colors, and tea. And now we come to another

great name in the history of Boston, the name of Samuel Adams. He has been called the Father of the Revolution. To-day, men like him, who are trying to bring about some great political or industrial or social change, are sometimes called agitators.

Samuel Adams set to work to free the colonies from the burden of their unjust taxes. He wrote letters and newspaper articles explaining to the English people what the colonies thought about taxation. He even wrote a petition to the King, George III. Samuel Adams' daughter, Hannah, was very much excited over this petition. "Only think of it!" she said. "That paper will soon be touched by the royal hand!"

"My dear," replied the father, "it will, more likely, be spurned by the royal foot."

He was right. The King would not listen to his American subjects. But he was soon to find out how firm they could be. The patriots, as they now called themselves, took the advice of Samuel Adams, and agreed to "eat nothing, drink nothing, wear nothing," that came from Great Britain.

And now the King's men in Boston began to be frightened. They asked for troops for protection, and English soldiers came across the sea to keep Boston in order. This coming of the soldiers only made more bad feeling, and although the citizens meant to be peaceful, they had hard work to keep their tempers; and at last, on March 5, 1770, after the soldiers had been in the town a year and a half, there was a quarrel and a fight, in which three men were killed by the soldiers and eight were wounded. This was the famous Boston Massacre.

The next day, at a huge meeting in the Old South Church, the people, led by Samuel Adams, forced the Governor to send the troops out of town. These troops are spoken of in history as "Sam Adams' Regiments." Taxes were taken off everything except tea; but the Americans would not be quiet as long as a single tax remained. The price of tea was

lowered, but that made no difference; they would not buy it. Then England tried to force it on them. Ships loaded with tea arrived in Boston, but were not allowed to land their cargoes. After another meeting in the Old South Church, at which the people tried in vain to make the Governor send the ships back, Samuel Adams said, "This meeting can do nothing more to save the country." A voice called from the gallery, "Boston harbor a teapot to-night!" And at the end of two or three hours all the chests had been broken open and the tea tipped out into the harbor. This was the famous Boston Tea Party. It took place in December, 1773.

When the King heard of the Tea Party he sent General Gage from New York with soldiers to keep order in Boston. Town meetings were forbidden, except with the consent of the Governor, and the right to choose their own councillors and pay their own judges was taken from the Massachusetts people, who retorted by saying that the King had broken faith with them, and that they would now obey the Continental Congress, and a Provincial Congress should be formed. England and America began to make ready for war.

On the night of April 18, 1775, two lanterns were hung in the tower of the Old North Church to warn the people that the British were on the march to Concord to seize cannon and supplies; and a young horseman named Paul Revere rode at breakneck speed through Charlestown, Arlington and Medford to Lexington, to warn Samuel Adams and John Hancock, who had taken refuge there. From Lexington the news was carried to Concord by a young Concord doctor, and the British, arriving at Lexington on the morning of the 19th, found the townfolk armed and ready. Thus the War of the American Revolution began.

In the fight at Lexington, and again at Concord, the British were victors, but their time of trial came when they began to retreat to Boston. The roadsides were lined with American patriots, who crouched behind stone walls and dodged behind trees, firing without rest upon the passing

troops. The retreat became a flight. At Lexington the troops were panic stricken. At Arlington there was a sharp fight. When the soldiers came into the streets of Charlestown they were running from the bullets in wildest terror.

The next battle was fought at Bunker Hill, by men of Boston and Charlestown. The British won the day, but after great loss of men. The brave defence of the hill by the patriots is one of the deeds of which America is proud.

And now again the wisdom of Samuel Adams served the country well; for it was he who proposed to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia that George Washington should be made commander-in-chief of the army; and it was at Cambridge, under a great elm tree, that Washington took command, on July 3, 1775.

His first task was to drive the British out of Boston; but he had to wait for powder and shot with which to do it, and while waiting he built a line of defences eight or nine miles long, from Winter Hill to Dorchester Neck. The British would probably have marched out to Cambridge if they had known how little powder Washington had; but they did not know, and they stayed shut up in Boston until March, when Washington, having received his powder, fortified Dorchester Heights and began his campaign.

On March 17, 1776, the British marched out of Boston, through Charlestown, and the patriots came in over Roxbury Neck, across Dover street. Boston belonged at last to the Americans, and has belonged to them ever since. It is the duty of the new American citizens to make Boston as worthy of honor to-day as she was when Samuel Adams walked her streets.

CHAPTER II.

THE THREEFOLD GOVERNMENT UNDER WHICH WE LIVE.

We are all citizens in a threefold manner. First, we are citizens of the City of Boston, or, if we live in Somerville or in Cambridge, we are citizens of that town. Next, we are citizens of the State of Massachusetts, of which our town, along with hundreds of other towns, is a part. Then we are citizens of the United States—the American nation. The people of other States, all the way from Maine to Florida and from the Atlantic ocean to the Pacific, are our fellow-citizens. More than eighty millions of us have the same national flag—the Stars and Stripes.

To be a citizen means that one has certain rights. Thus, the government undertakes to protect us from any injustice. We have a right to the help of the police and the courts. We have a right to the assistance of the fire department to protect our houses. We have a right to an education and to the privileges of our public libraries. We have the right to travel freely over the common highways wherever we please. You can think of other rights that our government helps to procure for us.

To be a citizen means that we all have duties to our government. We owe it our support and our loyalty. We must pay our share of money to maintain it. When we vote, we must vote for the right kind of officers—honest, faithful, friendly, capable men—to carry on our government.

We must even be willing, if ever the need comes, to give our lives rather than to let our government be broken down.

Of the three kinds of government to which we belong, that of the town, or city, does the most for us, and costs the most. It takes charge of our schools and our health; it builds and lights our streets; it lays out parks and playgrounds. It needs the ablest and best men and women to serve it.

At the head of our city government is the Mayor, whose office is in the City Hall. He is elected by all the male voters once in two years. The Mayor-elect must have more votes than any other candidate for the office. The Mayor has the appointment of certain important superintendents and commissioners, who carry on, or look after, the work of the city. It is the duty of the Mayor to care for the welfare of all the citizens, to try to make the great sums of money spent by the city do the most possible good, and to prevent all waste of or injury to the city property.

There is a Board of Aldermen, thirteen in number for Boston, whose duty it is to consult together and to vote upon questions touching the interests of the city; for example, how much money ought to be spent for a new street, or whether the city shall go into debt and borrow money to build a bridge. The aldermen vote also Yes or No upon the names of the men whom the Mayor appoints to serve the city. Thus, the aldermen are the directors of the city on behalf of the people, like the directors of a great railroad. The citizens elect them for a year at a time, in some cities for a longer term, to act as their delegates. They ought to be the most trustworthy and experienced men in the city.

The voters of a city also choose another body—the Common Council—larger than the Board of Aldermen. The city is divided into a number of districts, called wards, and each councilman represents the people of his district. This body also votes upon public questions. But it cannot do anything unless the aldermen also vote to approve. Moreover, if

the Mayor objects to, or "vetoes," any measure, it takes two-thirds of the members of the board that voted for it to pass it against his objection.

The citizens choose a separate committee to look after the schools. In Boston this committee has five members. The health, as well as the education, of thousands of boys and girls is in the hands of this committee, and of the army of teachers and officers whom they appoint.

The city has a treasurer and a collector of taxes, with a large force of helpers, to take care of the vast sums of money which the people have to pay for the common good. There are also lawyers to aid the city and give advice in its interest. The welfare of the city depends upon the honest character and the faithfulness of many thousands of men and women who are employed all the time in its service.

The government of the State of Massachusetts is somewhat like that of the city. There is a Governor at the head, and a lieutenant or assistant governor, elected by the voters in all the towns and cities of the State. The Governor is the head-servant for all the people. He has to watch for the good of the whole State. No law can be passed till he approves it, or else sends it back with his veto. No law, even if the great City of Boston wanted it, must be allowed to do injustice to the farmers in Berkshire county or the fishermen in Nantucket. Like the Mayor, the Governor appoints many officers, for example, the judges of the courts.

There are two great chambers or halls in the State House. One is where the Senate meets; the other is for the House of Representatives. These two bodies meet every year for the business of all the people of Massachusetts. The people could not give the time to all this business, and so they send the two houses of the Legislature to take charge of it in their behalf. The men in both bodies have the power, if they are the right kind of men, to do us all great service.

The national government at Washington takes care of things which no city or single State alone could manage. The Government of the United States is for the safety and the happiness of all the people in every State. Thus, its business is to give and to secure justice, and so to keep peace with all nations. It lights our shores and harbors, it controls the great rivers and the railroads that span the continent. It has in its charge great forests and public lands and Indian reservations. It has grand buildings, post-offices, and court-houses in many cities, and splendid offices, and the magnificent Capitol in Washington.

The President is the head of the national government. He is chosen by the votes of the people in all the States. His duty is to serve all the people, as well as he can, for the four years of his office. He chooses able men to assist him with the public business — the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster-General, and many others. He appoints judges to preside over the great national courts. He commands the army and navy. He chooses the ambassadors or ministers to England, and Germany, and Italy, and other countries.

The Congress makes laws for the nation, and lays out the people's money to promote the welfare of the whole country. The Congress has two chambers, like the State Legislature. The Senate contains two members from each State, the same number for Delaware as for New York. The House of Representatives is much larger than the Senate. Each State sends representatives or delegates according to the number of people in the State. Thus, New York has almost forty members, but Nevada has only one. The Senate and the House of Representatives discuss every law that is proposed, and then vote Yes or No upon it. If the greater number of the members of both chambers think well of it, then it must go to the President for his approval. He must let nothing pass which he thinks unwise for the people.

There is a beautiful room in the Capitol for the Supreme Court of the nation. The decisions of the nine judges of this court are absolute and final.

It is a wonderful privilege to be a citizen of the United States, and to have the right to vote for justice and freedom, and for honest men, and so help to secure happiness for all the people.

CHAPTER III.

HOW BOSTON IS GOVERNED.

The City of Boston is governed by the Mayor, fifty-seven executive departments, and the city council.

The city officials do two kinds of work, one kind called legislative, and another kind called administrative or executive.

The former consists in making rules or laws for the orderly conduct of the people of the city. For example, a law was passed providing that no person shall, without the consent of the Mayor, post advertisements in the public streets. City laws are called ordinances, and are printed in book form.

The latter consists in putting into effect these ordinances and other laws applying to the city, passed by the State Legislature, and of actually carrying on the work of the different city departments, such as cleaning the streets and collecting waste.

All legislative work is done by the Mayor and city council; all administrative work is done by the Mayor and the executive departments. There are some exceptions to the above statement, notably in the powers of the Board of Aldermen.

THE MAYOR.

The Mayor is the most important officer of the city. He is elected by the voters every two years.

It is his duty to be vigilant and active at all times in enforcing the laws relating to the city and in directing the work of the different departments.

He has complete and exclusive control over most of the departments.

He appoints the heads of all the departments except the school committee, police commissioner, licensing board, street commissioners, city clerk, city messenger, and clerk of committees. He may remove them for such cause as he shall consider sufficient. It is his duty to appoint men who are well qualified and honest.

He must inspect the conduct of all subordinate officers and secure the honest, efficient, and economical conduct of the business of the city.

It is also his duty to cause carelessness and violation of duty to be punished.

He may veto all orders passed by the city council, and all permits, franchises, and licenses issued by the Board of Aldermen.

No money is drawn from the treasury without his approval, and, as a matter of practice, very few men are employed without his consent.

It is also his duty to recommend to the city council the appropriation of the amounts of money which he considers necessary for carrying on the work of the different departments for the year, after receiving estimates from the heads of departments.

He issues licenses for buildings containing halls of amusement where an admission fee is charged, and he also licenses the amusements themselves. These include, among other things, theatres, dances, and circuses. He also issues permits for speaking on the Common.

At one time the city council did administrative work, but in 1885 the responsibility for all administrative work was placed upon the Mayor. The legislature proceeded upon the theory that it was easier to hold one man directly responsible to the people than to divide the responsibility between the Mayor and committees of the city council or heads of the departments.

The building in which the Mayor and the departments have their offices, and in which the two branches of the city council hold their meetings, is called the City Hall. A building thus occupied ought to be in a central place, and so attractive in appearance as to be a source of pride to all.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

The city council consists of two branches, the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council.

There are thirteen aldermen elected for one year by the voters of the whole city under a system of proportional representation.

The city is divided into eleven districts of two or three wards each, and the voters of each political party in each ward nominate a candidate (in two districts two candidates), making thirteen in all for each party. These candidates are then voted for by the voters of the whole city, but no one can vote for more than seven. In this way it is hoped that a fair representation of all parties may be secured.

There are seventy-five members of the Common Council. Three are elected from each of the twenty-five wards into which the city is divided, and they hold office for one year.

The proposed ordinances or other orders must be favorably acted upon by both branches of the city council, and must receive the approval of the Mayor, or must be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of each branch of the city council before becoming law.

Within certain bounds laid down by the State Legislature, from which the city government derives its powers, the city council has the same legislative powers which the people themselves had when they governed themselves in town meeting, instead of through their representatives, the aldermen and council, as now.

Penalties for violation of ordinances may be imposed to the amount of fifty dollars.

Besides the power of passing ordinances, the city council has the power of appropriating money for the different departments, and also of determining how much money shall be raised by taxation or borrowed each year, within the limits set by the State Legislature.

The exercise of these last three powers constitutes the chief business of the city council, as the ordinances are very rarely changed.

Many millions of dollars are appropriated each year. This money must ultimately come from all the people who live in the city or who buy things in it. In this way, taxes have a direct effect upon the cost of living.

It is therefore important that only strong, independent men should be elected to the Board of Aldermen or Common Council, men who will insist that as little money as possible shall be appropriated consistent with a clean, healthy, and beautiful city.

The city council may create new departments or new offices, unless by so doing it interferes with the exercise of that power by the State Legislature. About one half of the departments have been created by the State Legislature and one half by the city council.

It fixes the salaries of most of the heads of departments, and may authorize the sale of most property belonging to the city, except Faneuil Hall and the Common.

It has a few additional powers, such as the acceptance or non-acceptance of an act of the legislature which it is provided shall not go into effect until so accepted, or the determination of some question, when specially authorized by the legislature, such as whether the city shall own and operate its gas and electric light plants. It may award damages against the city up to the amount of five hundred dollars, and may settle suits against the city up to the amount of four thousand dollars, with the approval of the Mayor and corporation counsel. It may also permit certain exceptions to the building laws. It elects the city clerk

every three years and the city messenger and its own clerks annually.

The city council is prohibited from interfering in any way with the conduct of the departments.

The powers mentioned thus far are held by both branches of the city council.

Most of the appointments of the Mayor require confirmation by the Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen and the Mayor have other additional powers which have descended to them from the selectmen of the old town meeting form of government, and others which they hold as county commissioners of Suffolk county, the governing board of the county.

They may grant locations in the streets for street railways, electric wires, conduits and poles.

They may assess damages for the abutters on public ways, whose property has been injured by the occupation of the ground, air, or otherwise, by telegraph, telephone, electric light, heating and power companies.

They may issue permits for the following purposes: The construction of bay-windows, signs, and other projections over the streets and of areas under sidewalks, closing streets, coasting on the streets, the maintenance of lying-in hospitals, blasting, the appearance on the stage of children under fifteen years of age, the storage of gasoline and other petroleum products, digging cellars below grade, and the use of Faneuil Hall.

They have charge of the licensing of minors fourteen years of age and over for the sale of newspapers and for the blacking of boots.

They may authorize the construction of sidewalks and the assessment of one half the cost on the abutters. They may also authorize the erection of street lights and the re-establishment or change in the grade of streets. They may restrict the territory within which hospitals may be erected, and they may also approve locations for cemeteries. Their approval is

necessary for the crossing of highways by railroads at grade, and they must also approve the line of any proposed railroad route, although in both cases an appeal to the railroad commissioners is allowable.

They may also authorize the payment of money to needy soldiers, sailors, or army nurses and their immediate relatives under certain conditions.

The Board of Aldermen draws jurors for Suffolk county, under the supervision of the Mayor, from the lists of names submitted by the election commissioners. It also inspects the prisons and jails in Suffolk county and makes recommendations for their improvement.

The Board of Aldermen holds its regular meeting on Monday afternoon at three o'clock; the Common Council on Thursday evening at 7.45 o'clock.

CHAPTER IV.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

The first free public school in the world, supported by the people as a whole, was established in Massachusetts soon after Boston was settled.

From this small beginning, almost three hundred years ago, grew the whole system of free public schools in the United States. Now, in every state in the Union, children must attend school so that they may become intelligent citizens and understand how to do their part in governing themselves and others.

In Boston all the public schools are free, and books are paid for by the city for the use of all pupils. Even in vacation time some of the schools and school yards are open. The school yards are turned into playgrounds for the little ones, while older pupils are kept busy with sewing, millinery, basket weaving and other interesting occupations.

Children may be sent to kindergarten as soon as they are three and a half years old. Here they are cared for by kind teachers who try to make their lives happier and better. Children between seven and fourteen years of age must go to day school. During these years, besides what they have learned from books, the girls learn to sew and cook and the boys are taught to work with tools. More than 4,000 children graduate from the grammar schools of Boston each year, and about 2,500 of these enter the High and Latin Schools, where they seek to obtain a training for life. There are seven high schools for pupils in the different districts, and the English High School and the Girls' High School for pupils in the city proper, all of which meet the needs of

those who require a general high school education. In addition to these, there are five other high schools which may be attended by pupils from any part of the city. The Public Latin School and the Girls' Latin School give a classical training for pupils preparing for college; the Mechanic Arts High School gives a thorough training in drawing and the elements of the mechanic arts, and prepares young men to enter advanced technical schools; the High School of Commerce fits boys to fill good positions in business and commercial occupations; the Girls' High School of Practical Arts aims to train girls in the household and industrial arts. The Boston Normal School prepares young men and women to become teachers.

In the evening schools of Boston thousands of working people are gaining an education. These students come from every condition in life. Some work in the shops and factories, others in stores, banks, and commercial houses. Many are fitting themselves for college and special schools. Here are found people of all ages, from the child of fourteen to the gray-haired student of sixty. Nearly all the nations of the world are represented.

Most of the people who come from foreign countries wish to learn to read and write English as soon as they can. They go to evening school because they want to. But for those who do not care, there is a law which obliges persons under twenty-one years of age to attend some kind of school until they have learned to read and write simple sentences. The people of this country believe that all who live here should be able to do at least this, because it will make them better citizens. Every one who comes to this country to live should study its history, and be able to read in the newspapers what is happening from day to day. In some countries every man must serve in the army. Here every one must go to school. Is not this a better way to train our citizens?

In the evening elementary schools many things besides English are taught. There are classes for boys and men in

woodworking, and for girls and women in cooking, dress-making, millinery, and other useful arts. In many of the evening schools concerts and lectures are given for the pupils, to make their school life more attractive, and to lighten the burden of long nights of study. Pupils who graduate from evening elementary schools may go on through the evening high schools. Many bright young men and women are getting a good education in this way.

If a man is engaged in any of the building trades or as a machinist, or if he has ability to draw well, he should go to the evening drawing schools. The instruction in these schools is practical and thorough, and many of the students who were formerly laboring for small wages are earning better salaries as a result of their studies.

No matter how poor a man may be, if he has the necessary ability and perseverance he can obtain a free education in the evening schools that will be sure to better his chances for making a living and to make his life more useful.

One of the great opportunities that is neglected by many of our new citizens is the Boston Public Library. This library has books of all kinds, and no matter what kind of a book anyone wants he can nearly always find it there. It costs nothing to use these books, if they are returned in two weeks in good condition. There are branches in all parts of the city where one can get a library card and draw books, and in each one of these there is a reading-room, where magazines and papers can be had. If the reader wishes books about Italy or Russia or any of the countries of the old world, the librarian will help him select them. There are stories of history, travel and adventure for boys, fairy stories for children, and books of all sorts for all kinds of people. It is a great mistake for anyone not to use the Public Library, unless he has a great many books of his own.

Besides the public schools and libraries there are other institutions for the benefit of all the people. The Art Museum, which contains beautiful paintings and statues, is

free to all on Saturdays, Sundays, and some public holidays. The Natural History Rooms, near Copley square, are free to the public on Wednesdays and Saturdays. These great collections of beautiful and interesting things in art and nature are worth visiting and studying. They are a part of the educational opportunity that is free to all, and that all should enjoy. No one ought to be satisfied with a little schooling when there are so many ways to make life more enjoyable and profitable by study.

CHAPTER V.

OUR CITY STREETS.

In the old days the cleaning of the streets was a matter which was little thought about. Every householder was supposed to keep the piece of road in front of his house in a fairly passable shape. His rubbish was usually heaped up in his back yard to be burned up or carried off somewhere if it got to be too troublesome.

Of course, there were then no sidewalks and no paved streets such as we now have. Muddy days must have been very trying to the housewives who took pride in their spotless floors.

But as villages grew into towns and towns into cities, it soon became clear that some laws must be made for the care of the streets, for their paving, and for their cleaning; and that a number of men must be put in charge of this work. Street dirt was seen to be bad both for the health and the prosperity of the people.

To-day a city with untidy streets belongs to a past age, and those who do not care for their streets are hardly up to the demands of good city life.

In Boston there are several officials who take charge of this labor of looking after the streets. They are appointed by the Mayor.

The superintendent of street cleaning sends out almost every day about five hundred men with brooms, shovels, horses and carts to sweep the streets and carry away the dirt. Some of the streets are swept every night, especially those which run past the big stores and markets and banks; the others are swept less often. Every street ought to be cleaned

every day, but this would take a great deal of money, so it is very important that all the people help in keeping the streets free from rubbish, because they must pay for every bit of the cleaning.

Machine brooms pulled by horses are also used on many streets, as they can do faster sweeping, but men with brooms must follow them to clean out the cracks and holes which the machine sweeping cannot reach. The streets are always wet by the sprinkling carts before the machine brooms go over them.

In the summer time water carts pass up and down many of the large streets to sprinkle them with water and to lay the dust. Along the streets wooden carts like huge boxes go to pick up the papers thrown away by careless people. Sometimes a street which has been well swept and cleaned will be made to look very ugly in a short time by the throwing of newspapers, letters, banana peel or other rubbish upon it. A storekeeper or push-cart pedler often sweeps dirt right out upon the clean street. The police endeavor to put a stop to the practice of throwing things upon the streets.

In the winter time the ice and snow on the streets are taken away by the city carts and dumped into the harbor, but the sidewalks must be cleared by the house owners or their agents. Right after a snowfall the sidewalks must be cleared or trouble is likely to follow on account of the slippery walk.

The superintendent of the sanitary department sends carts to take away all the ashes and garbage or other rubbish of the house. The men who take these things off must be careful not to spill them on the street. Ashes must be put into metallic vessels or cans, because hot ashes are likely to set a wooden barrel on fire. The garbage of each house should be kept in a closed can so as to keep the air free from bad odors.

All this waste is collected about once a week in winter and twice a week in summer. If the carts do not come around

as often as they should, the people should complain, because it is very bad to have foul rubbish near homes.

The waste thus taken away has many uses and is of great value. After the different kinds of rubbish have been sorted in large barn-like buildings, paper and rags are made up into bales and sold to paper factories. Tin cans are sold to solder factories, old shoes are sold for their leather, and the garbage is made to yield an oil which, after it is refined, goes to make soap and even perfumery. Most of the garbage is burned in large ovens, and in some cities the heat is used to run electric light plants.

The ashes and street sweepings are used to fill in marshy city land or low, wet places. In this way useless or unhealthful lands are made into valuable city lots.

It is clear, is it not, that the city is doing a huge kind of house cleaning by the mile? The cost of it all is great, and it should not be spoiled by carelessness.

Nothing helps a city more, nothing gives to visitors a better impression, than clean streets, clean sidewalks, and clean alleys. It does not matter whether the houses be large ones or small ones, the stores simple or showy. The streets tell the story of the city — of the kind of people who live in it.

Now the law says that no one shall throw or sweep any rubbish into the streets, that proper barrels and cans shall be used, and that these shall not be filled to overflowing. Foul water must not be thrown upon the sidewalks or streets or into yards. No one has any right to throw things out of the windows. A police officer may arrest anyone caught doing such things. The people have the right to complain against those who disobey the laws concerning cleanliness. Children play on the streets. If the streets are filthy the children will be the first to suffer.

No city need have streets in bad condition. The more people there are the more important is this duty of keeping streets clean and healthful.

CHAPTER VI.

THE TRUE STORY OF A CLEAN STREET.

About five years ago, the women of our ward started a club, which they called the Civic Club, and which was organized for the special purpose of helping to improve the condition of our neighborhood. At the start, the city laws in regard to streets were explained to our club members, all of whom promised to do everything they could to help in the carrying out of these laws.

The city law in regard to streets may be briefly stated as follows: It is against the law for anyone to throw papers or rubbish of any kind into the street; there is a fine of five dollars for breaking this law. The police, if asked to report any negligence in this respect, are obliged to do so.

The men who collect ashes and garbage make their rounds regularly. They are generally willing to be careful about not dropping refuse along the streets or on the sidewalks, especially if they know that people are interested in trying to help keep the streets clean. It is part of an officer's duty to prevent people from throwing any kind of rubbish into the streets; but he can't be expected to be very particular about doing this, if those who live on the street do not seem to care about helping him.

Although the streets are swept at night by the street cleaners, the people of the neighborhood must be willing to help the city, and to pick up papers which other persons may have carelessly dropped or thrown away.

After our organization, our club members hardly knew what to do; but soon each member began to look about to see what she could do. We had cards printed with the following words: "We ask you to help in keeping our city clean."

These cards we gave to our neighbors. But for some time we did not succeed in making much difference in the looks of things.

One woman of the neighborhood asked the police officer to speak to the people about throwing rubbish into the streets. At first he did not seem to care about doing this; but when he found that she was very much in earnest, he was willing to do his duty and stand by her. Conditions were somewhat better for a while, but when summer came, and everybody lived out of doors more, we had to start all over again, giving out cards, and asking the neighbors to help. One woman would sweep before her door, and pick up papers from the street, and gradually the neighbors did the same in front of their houses.

Some people think that they may throw rubbish into the streets, and that it does not make any difference as long as the sidewalks are free. A family in our street sat on their doorsteps one day, and threw watermelon rinds out into the road. They laughed at me when I told them they ought not to do this, and they asked me if I was paid by the city to keep the streets clear of rubbish. But when I explained to them that the city could not do everything, and that they could not have a clean street unless everybody helped, they were willing to do their share. I find people very good-natured, if only they understand about things. I never argue about these matters. I just tell my neighbors the law, and then I walk away and leave them to think about it.

It took us three years to get one street into good order. Now we have no trouble except sometimes from new people who have to be told. The captain of the police in our district has said that our street is one of the cleanest streets in the ward. It was not at all clean when we first began to see what we could do. But now we are very proud of it. I am sure anyone could do as well, or better, who would care as much about the health and appearance of the street, and work as hard as we have.

CHAPTER VII.

THE CITY HEALTH.

We often speak of the city health as if the city were a person. It is quite right to think of the whole city as if it were really a living thing, for a city is made up not only of streets and houses, but also of men and women and children.

If a large number of people fall ill at the same time, or if the illness should be found to come from some one cause, then it is very important to see at once just what the reason for the trouble may be, and to take such steps as will prevent further trouble of a like kind.

The City of Boston has a Board of Health, made up of three men who are appointed by the Mayor. They take charge of the great work of looking after the public health. It is their duty to see that all the laws which seek to protect the health of the people and to prevent illness are carried out as they should be. They must not allow things to exist which are sure to hurt the well-being of the people.

In order to do this work they are given large powers, and a number of officers, inspectors, and skilled assistants are appointed who must give their time to the many duties of a health department.

Now these men cannot find out by themselves everything that is wrong and needs their attention, so it becomes the duty of all the people to help them whenever there is a chance for it. In this way alone can the city health be kept up to a high standard.

The Boston Board of Health sends out five police officers every day to all parts of the city for the purpose of looking

into the complaints sent to them, and to take such action as may seem necessary. They also note the sanitary condition of a neighborhood.

The board doctors order those who are suffering from a contagious disease to stay at home until they are well, or perhaps they send such patients to a city hospital, where they may receive the best of care. A card is posted on the outside of the home of such ill people in order to tell others of the danger within, and to warn them away. As soon as the danger is over the card is taken away, and by such care the serious illness is kept from striking a large number of the people.

A health officer may enter any place at any time if he thinks that something needs his attention or care. Of course, he does this only when it is really necessary, as the city has no desire to interfere with anybody's affairs.

The board may order that any building be cleaned, repaired or vacated if they find it to be a place not fit for people to live in. They inspect the bakeries to make sure that the bread is baked in clean places by clean men. Barber shops, too, are looked after.

Spitting on sidewalks or in public buildings is strictly forbidden, because all wise doctors know that spitting spreads disease. The board examines the conditions in shops, factories, and stores, so as not to have people forced to work in any unwholesome rooms. Complaints of such places are always carefully noted.

Those who do not obey the health rules, either because they forget or do not care, and thus put other people's health in danger, may be arrested and fined and even sent to prison.

The health officers look into yards and tenements to see that no foul water or dirt of any kind is allowed to remain in them. Lodging houses and tenement house bedrooms are often inspected to prevent overcrowding, and to see if there is enough light and air.

The food we eat must be fit for use, else sickness and possibly death will follow. Health inspectors visit places in which milk, meat, fish, eggs, poultry, vegetables, and fruits are sold. If they find any impure, spoiled, or otherwise unfit food they destroy it, and often arrest the person who is selling such things.

There is an office connected with the health board where all kinds of food, medicines, drugs, milk, and other food samples are sent to be tested for their quality. Any person can send a food sample to this office and it will be tested without any cost to him, because the city wants to drive away those who make it their business to poison the people. Even the ice sold on the street must be pure enough for use, or the board will punish the man who sells it.

Cigarettes, or tobacco in any form whatever, must neither be sold nor given to any child. No liquor of any kind is to be put into candy. These are only a few of the laws looking to the care of the tender natures of the children. Those who sell things likely to injure children are heavily punished.

In our schools the city has provided a staff of doctors and nurses to look after the health of the many thousands of boys and girls. This is done both to help the parents at home and to make the public schools safe for children and teachers to go to. But parents, also, must help to keep the children clean, healthy, and strong.

The eyes, the throat, the ears, hair, and skin of each pupil are often examined. The city takes a deep personal interest in the welfare of every child and in the condition of its great public schools.

There are large hospitals and dispensaries free to those who cannot pay for a doctor's care. In these places the best that science can teach is given to the sick people. Doctors are at hand both night and day to care for those who have met with accident. A swift horse takes a doctor and an ambulance to any place where an injured person needs to be taken to a hospital at once.

Good water is sent through pipes into every house in the city. Underneath our streets there is a great network of large and small pipes. The water comes from many country streams and lakes, and it is protected all along the way till it gets into the city homes. It costs a great deal of money to give the people the large amount of water they need every day, and water should never be wasted.

It is clear that a city which does so much and spends so much to make the best conditions for people to live in must place a high value upon human life, upon the well-being of every man, woman and child, no matter whether born here or elsewhere. The life of every person is very precious, and nobody has any right to do any thing that will injure it.

CHAPTER VIII.

OUR PUBLIC SAFETY.

When you see the blue uniform of a police officer or a fireman, you know that our city has taken good care to make life and property as safe as they can possibly be made.

It is in order to safeguard the interests of every man, woman and child in the city, whether they be at home, at work, or on the streets, that we have two great departments like the Police and the Fire Departments.

Both departments are so big and so well managed that every one who has watched the good work that they are doing is proud of them.

The head of the Police Department is the Commissioner, who is appointed by the Governor for six years. Under him there is a superintendent of police and assistants, a chief of the detective bureau, and a force of police officers, ranking from captain, lieutenant, sergeant, and detective officer or inspector, to the man who patrols the streets. In all there are 1,100 men, and these are divided among the various police stations located in all parts of the city. The entire Police Department is joined in all its branches by telephone so as to form one strong body.

As you have noticed many times, there are policemen patrolling the streets every hour of the day and night. They try the doors of houses and stores at night to see if they are locked; they keep their eyes open for any wrongdoing, and they must be ever on the alert for any cry or sudden call for their services.

In truth, they are peace officers. Their chief work is not so much to arrest law breakers or those who disturb people, which work is important enough, but rather to walk up and down their places of duty, and so far as they can to prevent trouble and keep people from interfering with one another. Theirs is the difficult task of making it as easy and as safe as can be for many thousands of people from all over the world to work and live and get their pleasures in great numbers.

Such work cannot be easy. The officers must be ready at all hours of the day and night to be called out for extra work, at fires, disturbances, parades, accidents, and many other things. Often they must go without sleep and be on their feet for many hours, but that is in line with their duty.

Our policemen are soldiers of peace. They form an army, the work of which is to save, to prevent, to quiet, and to direct, rather than to punish or arrest. Where they cannot do this, where laws made for the benefit of all are broken by someone, the policeman must take the offender to the police station and bring him to court next morning, when the judge will decide what is to be done.

Often the police officer risks his life — indeed, many an officer has lost his life — in trying to rescue people or defend their interests. They must be brave men to do police work well.

On the street the policeman has very many things to look out for. In case of an accident or a fire he runs to the nearest telephone to call for an ambulance from the hospital, or to the nearest fire-box to summon the firemen and their engines.

He must know what to do when there is sudden public excitement. He is, as a rule, well informed about the city, and can direct strangers who ask questions as to certain streets, stores, or how to get to certain places. He is on the lookout for lost children, and directs homeless wayfarers at night to the city lodging-house and woodyard.

To see a big policeman helping a child across a street noisy with heavy wagons and electric cars is always a pleas-

ing sight. The police officers who are placed at busy street crossings have no easy work to do. The officer, too, often has to remind parents of dangers that children are running into, or of bad company that they have fallen in with.

Now men who have such hard and very often dangerous work to do, work so vital and important to every person, deserve the hearty help of all right-thinking people. It is a law, therefore, and a very wise law it is, that whenever a police officer is in distress while trying to do his duty, he shall have the right to call upon any persons he sees for aid. If such persons should refuse to assist they may be arrested. They merit arrest, do they not? It is not right to leave an officer, who may lose his life for the sake of the public, without the right to appeal to any bystanders for all the help they can give him.

Just like the policeman, the fireman's chief business is to act when danger threatens the life and belongings of any person. In this case the danger to be fought is the fire danger.

The men must be trained carefully for this work. Before they are made firemen the men must go to a school where they learn the many things that make skill, courage, and ability in fighting fires. If they do not show the strength and the power that the city asks of its firemen they are not put on the fire force. Their training makes them quick to scale tall buildings, and able to work through the long and icy hours of a winter night.

The head of the Fire Department is the Fire Commissioner, who is appointed by the Mayor. He is in charge of about a thousand men, who are divided among the engine companies, ladder companies, fire-alarm service, the repair shops, the three water towers, which shoot up streams of water into the topmost stories of our high office buildings, and the two fire-boats which serve the water-front of our city. Every part of the city is protected by some company of firemen.

The fire-houses are as clean as soap and water and the hard work of the men can possibly make them. It is a pleasure to look into one of these houses and see what system, good order, and attention to duty can do. The men sleep in the fire-houses so as to be ready in a very few seconds to rush out with their horses and engines to a fire. A very few seconds will make a great difference in a fire.

Besides the saving of lives at fires and the fighting of flames, firemen visit the buildings of their neighborhood to see what special dangers such buildings might present in the event of a fire. One of the very worst dangers the firemen meet with is the fire-escape loaded with boxes, pots, and bedding. Many a life has been lost because of a blocked fire-escape. A fire in a crowded part of the city is a very serious matter, and it is the duty of everybody to use great care in handling matches, oil stoves, and other things that may set fire to a house.

It is of course most fascinating to watch the firemen at their work. But the police have to be called to keep people back from crowding too much upon the firemen.

Men whose work calls for so much that is good are very naturally looked up to as heroes by the public whom they serve, and this is right. But this fact, too, should be borne in mind, that all those who serve the city the best way they know how, whether it be in the cleaning of a street at night or in building its bridges, are worthy of public esteem.

CHAPTER IX.

THE PUBLIC PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS, BATHS AND GYMNASIUMS.

The enlightened city looks after the healthful recreation of its people. Hence Boston has its public parks, playgrounds, gymnasiums and baths. The parks of the city and the Metropolitan district, or greater Boston, make the largest and best system of public pleasure grounds in the world. They lie all around the city, and are approached and connected by handsome pleasure drives, called parkways and boulevards. The parks preserve the natural scenery of the open country in ideal shape for the perpetual enjoyment of the public. They give means of escape into rural quiet from the restless conditions of the city.

From the central open space of the Common and Public Garden a line of parkway leads through Commonwealth avenue, the Fens and Riverway to Olmsted park. Here on Jamaica pond there is boating, and, in winter, skating. Thence the Arborway leads to the Arnold Arboretum, a beautiful museum of living trees, the finest in existence, and comprising all the trees and shrubs that live in this climate. Thence the Arborway continues to the great area of Franklin park, with its glorious landscape. Here are played various games and sports — base-ball, tennis and golf.

From Franklin park, Columbia road and the Strandway connect with Marine park at City Point, South Boston, with its long recreation pier and Pleasure bay, terminating a continuous pleasure drive of twelve and a half miles from the Public Garden. Here is boating and bathing, and the adja-

cent water is the scene of the greatest yachting activity in the world.

Commonwealth avenue also connects with Chestnut Hill park, where pleasant grounds surround the great Metropolitan distributing reservoir.

From the Arnold Arboretum the West Roxbury parkway runs to Stony Brook woods of the Metropolitan park system, partly in Hyde Park. Thence the parkway continues as the Neponset River parkway, crossing that stream where the Great Fowl meadows form a large unimproved reservation, to the magnificent Blue Hills reservation, a mountain-like range of wooded hills five miles long with two beautiful lakes. The Blue Hills reservation is also connected with Franklin park by way of Blue Hills parkway and Blue Hill avenue.

The banks of the Neponset are chiefly public domain. At Milton hill is the public reservation of Governor Hutchinson's field, with a wonderful view down the Neponset valley to the bay.

From the Blue Hills the Furnace Brook parkway runs through Quincy to the Metropolitan reservation at Quincy shore, where there is a long bayside drive with opportunity for bathing in smooth water.

At the Metropolitan centre, between Boston and Cambridge, lies the Charles River basin. In 1908 the completion of the new dam and causeway will make this a great fresh water pleasure ground, surrounded by esplanades and drives. The Charles river, for nearly its entire length of thirty miles in the Metropolitan district, has its banks reserved to public use and pleasure. Between Waltham and Riverside is the greatest canoeing resort in America. From the Charles river in Cambridge the Metropolitan Fresh Pond parkway leads to Fresh Pond park, the distributing basin of the Cambridge water supply.

In the northern suburbs lies the great wilderness reservation of Middlesex Fells, with rocky hills, woods and lakes.

Spot pond, here, is a distributing reservoir for the Metropolitan water system. A beautiful small lake among the hilltops is the high-service reservoir. The pleasure drive approaches to Middlesex Fells are by Fellsway, from Broadway park in Somerville to entrances in Malden and Medford; also by the Mystic Valley parkway from Medford along the Mystic river, Mystic lakes, and Abajona river through Winchester.

From Fellsway the Revere Beach parkway branches to pass through Everett, Chelsea and Revere to the magnificent Metropolitan seaside reservation of Revere Beach, three miles long, an immensely popular and very orderly resort. From the beach the parkway continues along the shore in Lynn to Swampscott and to Nahant. Another metropolitan oceanside reservation is at Winthrop shore, a mile in length.

On the south side of the harbor entrance is the Metropolitan reservation of Nantasket Beach, a mile long.

In East Boston a local city pleasure ground is Wood Island park, with a good bathing beach.

In Lynn is the great wilderness pleasure ground of Lynn woods, enclosing the several reservoirs of the local water supply.

The Metropolitan parks, comprising a great system of pleasure grounds in woodlands, seashore, and river valleys, as described, are in charge of the Metropolitan Park Commission, appointed by the Governor, in behalf of the people of the Metropolitan Parks district. In Boston and the other Metropolitan municipalities the local parks are in charge of local commissions. In Boston, however, the minor squares, including the Common and Public Garden, are in charge of the Public Grounds Department.

Boston has also numerous playgrounds in charge of the Park Department. Play and physical exercise are now regarded as features of education. Hence by special legislation in 1907 the Boston School Board was empowered to look after play and exercise.

The new law provides that the school committee "shall, during the summer vacation, and such other part of the year as it may deem advisable, organize and conduct physical training and exercises, athletics, sports, games and play, and shall provide apparatus, equipment and facilities for the same in the buildings, yards and playgrounds under the control of said committee, or upon any other land which it may have the right to use for this purpose."

The playgrounds thus become recognized implements of education. At present the school authorities look after play in the school yards through the vacation season and after school hours at other times, and coöperate with the Park Department where advisable in promoting organized sports on the playgrounds in charge of that body.

Nearly all the parks also have playground features. Besides provision for ball and other games there are outdoor gymnasiums at Charlesbank and Wood Island park, and bathing beaches at the latter, at North End beach and at Savin Hill park. The outdoor gymnasiums at Charlesbank were the first in this country.

The largest playground is Franklin field, near Franklin park, with 77 acres. Others are, in Dorchester, the Christopher Gibson and the Neponset; in Charlestown, the Mystic and the Charlestown; in Roxbury, the Marcella street and the Fellows street; in Brighton, the Rogers and the North Brighton; in West Roxbury, the Billings field, the Forest Hills and Mount Hope, and the Roslindale; at the South End, the Columbus avenue and the Randolph street; at the North End, the Prince street; in South Boston, the First street and the Commonwealth; in East Boston, the Cottage street.

Some of the playgrounds have spaces where children are encouraged to cultivate little individual gardens, where they grow vegetables and flowers, thus giving them a direct knowledge of natural growth, quickening their perceptions and enlightening their interest in things.

To promote cleanliness, provide for bathing as a pleasure and for instruction and practice in the useful art of swimming, the city has an extensive system of public baths. Boston was the first city in the world to establish free public baths. At first the baths were in charge of the Board of Health. A few years ago a special Bath Department under a Board of Trustees was established. The Park Department looks after the baths at Marine park and at Savin Hill beach. The School Board also provides bathing facilities at many of the school-houses.

Some of the baths are simply for cleanliness. Others are for recreation as well. The first baths were recreative and for summer use only. The oldest free public bath in the world is that at L street, South Boston. It is now the largest and most popular. It is on the open beach at Dorchester bay, and is one thousand feet long. There are three divisions: for men, for boys, and for women and girls. The divisions for men and boys are for nude bathing. Here also sun and air baths on the sand are customary. Many thousands resort here daily.

Six other open-water baths are at the North End beach, Marine park in South Boston, Savin Hill beach in Dorchester, Commercial Point, Dorchester, Dewey beach on the Mystic river, Charlestown, and Wood Island park in East Boston. The locations being exposed, bathing-suits, and in the case of boys, trunks or "tights," are required at these baths.

There is also a summer swimming-pool at Orchard park, Roxbury, and an enclosed bath on the Charles river, Spring street, West Roxbury.

Floating bath-houses for summer use are at West Boston bridge, Dover-street bridge, Warren bridge, at Border street, and at Jeffries Point in East Boston and at Brighton bridge in Brighton.

There are several all-the-year-round baths. These are at the Dover-street bath-house, 249 Dover street; Cabot-street

baths, Cabot and Whittier streets, Roxbury; Dorchester Municipal Building, Columbia road and Bird street; and in connection with the gymnasiums on D street in South Boston, on Paris street in East Boston, at 75 Tyler street, on Harrison avenue and Plympton streets, at the Charlesbank, and at Wood Island park in East Boston. In the Cabot-street bath and in the Dorchester Municipal Building are fine swimming-pools.

Several of the public school-houses are provided with shower-baths — the class of bath now generally adopted as the best for purposes of cleanliness. These are located in the Paul Revere School at the North End, the Copley School in Charlestown, the Bigelow School in South Boston, the Roger Wolcott School in Dorchester, and in nearly all the high schools. In the Paul Revere School are thirty baths. Bathing for the school children is supervised by the master of the school. As a rule pupils are privileged to take a bath once a week.

The School Board has recently given permission for the use of the baths in some of the school-houses by the public at large, and for such purposes the Bath Department has been given charge. The privilege is much appreciated in neighborhoods where the accommodations for bathing are likely to be scanty.

Beyond Boston's municipal limits the Metropolitan Park Commission has great public establishments for surf bathing at Revere Beach, Lynn Beach and Nantasket Beach.

Cambridge has a fine beach-bath at Captain's Island on the Charles river. The Boston suburb of Brookline was the first American municipality to establish a public all-the-year-round swimming-bath.

Besides the out-door gymnasiums of the Park Department there are free public gymnasiums in charge of the Bath Department at the Dorchester Municipal Building, the Cabot-street baths and gymnasium in Roxbury, the D-street gymnasium in South Boston, the Ward 7 gymnasium on Tyler

street, and the Ward 9 gymnasium on Harrison avenue and Plympton street. These are all furnished with good apparatus. Athletic training and correct physical exercise are provided by a physical director with a corps of competent instructors. Expert instruction in swimming is provided at all the open-water baths and at the various swimming-pools in charge of the Boston Bath Department.

The baths and gymnasiums are all free to the public, with the exception of the Metropolitan Park bathing-establishments at the beaches. These being purely "luxury" baths, they are properly made practically self-sustaining by an adequate charge, which includes the use of bathing-suits that are kept scrupulously clean. At the other baths small fees are charged for the use of towels and bathing-suits and the guarding of valuables. In some instances a deposit is required to assure the return of dressing-room keys. The gymnasium and bathing facilities are all of the highest order in quality and neatness. In the public gymnasiums of Boston some of the ablest and most celebrated athletes in the country have received their training. The gymnasiums have been of immense service in providing opportunities for healthful exercise and athletic development, thereby keeping boys and youths away from the streets and from vicious influences.

The buildings for several of the baths and gymnasiums are models of their kind, handsome examples of civic architecture, substantial and well designed for their purpose. Among these may be mentioned the Dover-street baths, the Cabot-street baths and gymnasium, the Dorchester Municipal Building and the L-street baths.

The individual should ever remember the nature of his rights in the parks, playgrounds, baths, gymnasiums, and other public property. They do not belong to an authority or power apart from himself. He should say to himself: "They are mine, and they belong also to my fellows. They are mine for use just as much as if they were entirely my own, except that in the same way they belong to others.

But they are not mine for abuse. If I injure or destroy them I injure or destroy not only my own share in them, but the shares which belong to others. I have no right to wrong others by taking away their rights in what belongs to all of us in common. It is worse than stealing from or robbing another person, for it is the same as stealing from or robbing all the other persons among whom we live."

CHAPTER X.

HOW CITY MONEY IS RAISED AND SPENT.

CITY TAXES.

You have learned about the city government, the city streets, the schools, and the playgrounds. You know that your father and your older brothers go every day to work so that they may earn money, and the money which they earn is spent to buy clothes and things to eat and to pay house rent. It takes a great deal of money to buy what is necessary even for one family, and so you can think how much money it must take to buy all the things and pay all the men that are needed by the city.

Where does all this money come from? Do you know? Well, it comes chiefly from taxes. Do you know what taxes are? This is what they are: Your father or somebody else owns the house you live in. If your father owns it, he pays taxes to the city. If somebody else owns it, your father pays "rent" to the owner, and the owner pays the taxes to the city.

Now how is this done? In the city government there are some officers whose business it is to calculate just how large a tax must be paid on each house or piece of land in the city. These officers are called the "assessors." On the first of May each year they and their assistants figure out the value of each piece of property in the city. A price is set upon this property, which is called its "assessed value." After all the property in the city has been priced in this way the total value is figured. This total amounts to about thirteen hundred millions of dollars.

Now when the assessors have found what all the property in the city was worth on the first day of May, they divide the total amount of the appropriation bill of the city council (less the estimated revenue receipts) by the total property value. This gives a quotient of about .016, which means that the "tax rate" will be $1\frac{6}{100}$ cents for each dollar of property price, or \$16 for each thousand dollars of property price.

The assessors then multiply the price of each piece of property by the tax rate (.016), and thus find what the tax is that the owner of the piece of property must pay. The city collector then sends out bills for the taxes to all the owners of the pieces of property, notifying them to pay the taxes at once or have their property sold by the city. So the owners pay, and thus the city gets the money which it needs in order to pay all of its expenses.

In addition to the taxes for the city, there are also taxes for the county and taxes for the State, and sometimes special taxes for new streets and sidewalks or for sewers, which are included in the appropriation bills, or appropriated by separate votings of the council. There are also other forms of taxes called "personal taxes" and "poll taxes."

CITY DEBTS.

The city has other ways of getting money besides taxes. There are licenses which are paid for permission to do certain kinds of business. Then, also, the city may borrow money. To guarantee the payment of money borrowed, the city treasurer issues printed promises to pay, called bonds. Interest must be paid on these bonds each year, and both the interest and principal should be paid only from taxes. To make these payments, the city sets aside money each year, where it can accumulate, and be ready to use when the time comes to pay back to the owners the money borrowed by the city on notes or bonds. When such a time comes, the notes or bonds are said to have "matured," that is, they have

become due, and must then be paid. This payment is made by the city treasurer by order of the city council. Accumulations of money for such a purpose as this are called "sinking funds." The total sinking funds of the City of Boston amount to over thirty-two million dollars.

PAYING CITY MEN.

When the city's men are to be paid off, the head of each department sends a "pay-roll" to the city auditor, which gives a list of the men or women to be paid, and the money due to each one. The city auditor verifies this to make sure it is right, and then orders the city treasurer to pay over to each man the amount of money due to him. Each man then goes to the city treasurer's office with the order from the city auditor and gets his money, or is paid by a paymaster, who brings his money to him.

So you see how the city first gets its money through taxes, licenses, and loans, and how it pays it out to the men who work for it, or to those from whom it buys goods.

CHAPTER XI.

CONCERNING CITIZENSHIP.

A person should make himself as much as possible a part of the community in which he decides to live, if he intends to make the most of his life. He should therefore become a citizen of the United States as soon as he can. Any alien eighteen years of age may file a declaration of intention to become a citizen.

This must be filled out, signed and filed with the clerk of the District Court of the United States, on the third floor of the Post Office Building, Post Office square, Boston, or with the clerk of some other court. A copy will be given the applicant. The fee is one dollar.

Any person who has lived in the United States during the five years preceding (the last year having been spent in the State where the petition is made) may file a petition for naturalization with the clerk of the District Court of the United States, if two years and not more than seven years have passed since he made his declaration of intention, and if he speaks English. The petition reads as follows, and must be signed and sworn to by the applicant:

PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION.

.....COURT OF.....

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF.....TO BE ADMITTED
AS A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To the.....Court:

The petition of.....respectfully shows:

First.— My full name is.....

Second.— My place of residence is number.....street,
city of....., State (Territory or District) of.....

Third. — My occupation is.....

Fourth. — I was born on the.....day of.....at.....

Fifth. — I emigrated to the United States from....., on or about the.....day of....., anno Domini....., and arrived at the port of....., in the United States, on the vessel.....

Sixth. — I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on the.....day of.....at....., in the.....court of.....

Seventh. — I am....married. My wife's name is..... She was born in.....and now resides at..... I have.....children, and the name, date, and place of birth and place of residence of each of said children is as follows:;;
.....

Eighth. — I am not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in organized government. I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and it is my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to....., of which at this time I am a citizen (or subject), and it is my intention to reside permanently in the United States.

Ninth. — I am able to speak the English language.

Tenth. — I have resided continuously in the United States of America for a term of five years at least immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since....., anno Domini....., and in the State (Territory or District) of.....for one year at least next preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since..... day of....., anno Domini.....

Eleventh. — I have not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court. (I made petition for citizenship to the.....court of..... at....., and the said petition was denied by the said court for the following reasons and causes, to wit,....., and the cause of such denial has since been cured or removed.)

Attached hereto and made a part of this petition are my declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States and the certificate from the Department of Commerce and Labor required by law. Wherefore your petitioner prays that he may be admitted a citizen of the United States of America.

Dated.....

(Signature of petitioner).....

....., ss :

....., being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the petitioner in the above-entitled proceeding; that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true

of his own knowledge, except as to matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it is true.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this.....day of....., anno Domini.....

[L. s.]

.....,
Clerk of the.....Court.

Two witnesses must also sign and swear to a statement that they have known the applicant during the preceding five years, and that he is a person of good moral character. The applicant's copy of the declaration of intention is also filed at this time.

Ninety days after filing the petition for naturalization the applicant may take his two witnesses to the United States District Court room any Monday morning at 10.45 o'clock, where, after a short examination by the judge, if everything is satisfactory, he will be made a citizen of the United States. A certificate of naturalization will be given to him by the clerk. The fee is two dollars. This certificate should be preserved and given to the election commissioners when the applicant registers as a voter.

VOTING.

There are seven qualifications for voting. A person must be a citizen of the United States either by birth or naturalization; he must be twenty-one years of age; he must have lived in the State one year and in the city six months; he must know how to write his name and read the constitution of the State, and he must be on the list which the police make of the persons living in the city on May 1 each year.

The newly naturalized citizen should take his certificate of naturalization to the office of the election commissioners in the Old Court House, Court square, Boston, and if he complies with the above conditions his name will be placed on the voting list.

The wards of the city are divided into small precincts,

with a voting booth in each precinct. These booths are generally placed in the street. No one is obliged to go far to vote, so there is no excuse for not voting.

The voter's name will not be found on the voting list of any other precinct except his own, and he can vote nowhere else.

Upon entering the booth, if the election officers find the voter's name on the voting list, he will be handed a ballot on which are printed the names of persons to vote for, with spaces for putting in new names if the voter so wishes. The printed names are placed on the ballot by the election commissioners upon the petition of a certain number of voters. The voting is done by marking a cross in the square on the ballot opposite the name of the candidate whom he wishes nominated or elected. His ballot is then put in the ballot-box after his name has been checked on the voting list a second time. His name is checked so that he will not vote a second time, and so that no one else will vote on it.

In Boston the voting is done in the fall of the year, and there are four days for voting. They come in the following order: The state primary, the state election, the city primary, the city election.

At the primaries the voting is for the purpose of deciding who shall be the candidates for the different political parties at the following election. In Boston there are two principal parties — the Republican and the Democratic. There are other parties, including the Prohibition party and the Socialist party. At the primary the voter calls for the ballot of the party which he chooses for his own, and in voting decides whom he wishes for his candidates for the various offices. It is not considered right for one voter to vote for the nomination of candidates in more than one party in the same year, so he must choose in the beginning which party he will vote with at the primaries. If he wishes to influence the choice of candidates in another party the year after, he must give a notice to that effect to the election commissioners at least ninety days before the next primary.

At the elections the voter should vote for the best candidate, whether he be the candidate of his own party or not. The candidates nominated at the primaries will be found on the ballots at the election, and also the names of any other candidates which have been placed there upon the petition of a certain number of voters.

It is wrong to influence a man's vote by any other consideration except his reason and conscience. The vote should be the freest expression of the voter's own desire for the welfare of the city.

It is not only morally wrong to vote for a man because of some consideration, whether it be in the form of money, employment, or other benefit to the voter, but it is legally wrong, and may be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both. Any person who votes twice at the same election, or who votes on another's name, may be fined or imprisoned, or both. Any person who has his name put on the voting list by swearing falsely may be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both.

CHAPTER XII.

WHAT WE OWE TO OUR FELLOW-CITIZENS.

A city is like a great family. In the family the father and mother and children work together for the good of all. The man earns the money with which to provide food and clothing. The woman cooks and sews and keeps the house neat. Each child helps as much as he can in the house, and goes to school to learn to be more helpful as he grows older.

So the people of a city should strive together for the good of all. The men do the hard work. They are the doctors, lawyers, merchants, builders, laborers, and they earn money, not only for their own families, but to pay in taxes to the city for the common needs. The women care for their homes and work at the easier tasks in the factories, in the workshops and stores. The boys and girls spend six hours a day in school. After school they should play or do only such out-of-door work as running errands, carrying messages, and selling newspapers, so that they may be strong and well, and grow up to be useful citizens.

A home is comfortable and happy only when every one in the family is doing his part. So a city is a pleasant place to live in only when all the people do what they can to make it so. If we see men or women hurt or children neglected, we must help them as if they were our brothers and sisters. If we see a street or an alley dirty or a sidewalk broken we should report it to the police. We must use our votes to put into office the men who will best serve the city. No man is so rich that he is excused from this duty, and no man is so poor that he cannot be of use.

It is we who make the laws. We send our spokesmen to the City Council and to the State Legislature to decide what is best to be done for the well-being of the city. The laws direct each man as to what he must do that he may help and not harm his fellow-citizens. The laws direct how the houses should be built, that air and sunshine may find their way to every room. The laws require that pure water should be furnished in every part of the city, and that the houses should be properly drained. The laws forbid that a living-room shall be used as a workshop, because the house must be kept wholesome for the women and children, and because there is danger that diseases may be carried to other houses when the goods made in such a workshop are sent out. We should obey the laws that our spokesmen have thought necessary for the well-being of all.

The property of the city — its sidewalks, its streets, its school-houses, its libraries — belongs to all the people. We may all have pleasure and pride in the beautiful buildings of Boston. We must all watch that no harm comes to them. No one of us will wish to injure the trees in the Common or the flowers in the Public Garden, because they belong to us all and must be kept beautiful for our children.

The police are our agents for preserving order. It is their duty to help those who are in trouble. They take care of lost children. They protect our women and girls from evil men. They do what they can to prevent theft, and to keep drunken men from injuring themselves and others.

We may be proud of our firemen, for they, too, are our protectors in another way. They risk their lives to save a burning house and to rescue the people who may be shut up in it.

The teachers in the public schools render valuable service. They do all in their power to teach our children to be wise and useful citizens.

Besides these people in the public service there are many men and women in Boston who, though they hold no office

and receive no pay, are giving their time and strength to planning how to make our city a better place to live in. This is a work in which we all can take part.

Have you seen a home where the man was lazy and would not work, the wife cross and careless, and the children so wild that they did not either go to school or help at home? You know how comfortless and unhappy such a home may be. So a city cannot be a pleasant or a safe place to live in where the citizens forget that the common good is more important than any one man's advantage, where they neglect the public well-being, where men even hate and injure one another. Boston will not be an ideal city until every man, woman and child who lives here is doing what he can to make not his own home only, but the whole city, richer and healthier and happier.

CHAPTER XIII.

OUR COUNTRY.

The United States is a country larger than the whole continent of Europe. Each person who comes here can find, if he seeks for it, a climate like that of his own home. Some parts of the country, especially near the Eastern seacoast, have been settled for nearly three hundred years. Often these parts are crowded, and it is no easier to find a place in them and to earn one's bread than it is in the Old World. All the great cities are also crowded. But in other parts of the country, like the states of Georgia and Kansas, there is great need of people to cultivate the land, which is rich and good. America is still growing, and her new citizens must help to make her grow. There is room for all, and all are needed to make the country strong and righteous and beautiful and wise.

When different races make up one nation in Europe, one race usually rules the others, and hatred and sorrow sometimes follow. America does not belong to men of one race more than to men of another. This nation is united, not because it is made up of men of one blood, but because it is made up of men of one idea. It is a great and new thing in history, that a nation should be founded on an idea. Most of the people who came here first were from the northern nations — England, France, Holland, and, a little later, Ireland. Now people are coming in great numbers from more southern or eastern lands. The first comers should be able to help those who are coming now to understand the country. For whether we are English Americans or Greek Americans or Irish or Italian or Hebrew or Hungarian

Americans, we are all Americans if we decide to make this country our home.

This does not mean that we are to forget the countries from which we come. He who loves two countries is richer than he who loves one only. English-Americans, who have been here longest, still love the mother-land across the sea. So Italians and Greeks, and all other peoples, should love their former countries and teach the children to love them, and should bring all the great memories of these countries to make part of the American memory. Each man must feel that he has the honor of his race to sustain here, and he can only sustain it by bringing us the best his race can give. For in America honor does not mean asserting one's self or taking vengeance when one is wronged. In this New World honor means honesty and service. He is the honorable man who is loyal to truth, who is peaceable, and who never forgets in public or in private life to seek the good of all rather than to seek his own advantage. If a new American wants older Americans to respect him and his people, he must not come here only to get the most he can, but to give the most he can. He must not ask only: "How can I get a job? How can I make most money?" He must also ask: "How can I serve this city? How can I make it a better place than I am finding it myself, for the children now growing up in it and for all the people who will be coming to it from all over the world."

We need the gifts of all the peoples here, for each brings us something beside strength of arm. Some bring us knowledge how to cultivate the soil; some bring courtesy and gentleness; some a love of art, music, and philosophy; many bring beautiful customs that should not be lost, and glorious memories of great deeds done in ancient or modern times in their lands across the sea. Greeks, Italians, Russians, Syrians, Hebrews, Swedes — all have something special to bring. As every people brings and shares its gifts, we hope that the life of our nation will become very rich. Perhaps, if we are all eager to share with one another here, we may help to

make the different races love one another better all over the world. May God grant it!

What is true of the whole country is true of each city. It is true of Boston. It would be a great mistake if each race here kept to itself or wanted to be more important than the others. We must learn to live together. So it is well for us all to learn English, for only through English can we talk together. This book has told how the city is governed, how it educates its children, how it keeps clean, what laws it has made to preserve order and protect its workers. But all these are only helps to making the real city, which lives in the minds and hearts of men. An American writer has said:

“The place where a great city stands is not the place of stretched wharves, docks, manufactures, deposits of produce only;

Nor the place of ceaseless salutes of newcomers or the anchor-liftings of the departing;

Nor the place of the tallest or costliest buildings, or shops selling goods from the rest of the earth;

Nor the place of the best libraries or schools; nor the place where money is plentiest;

Nor the place of the most numerous population.

A great city is that which has the greatest men and women.

If it be but a few ragged huts, it is still the greatest city in the whole earth. . . .

I dreamed in a dream that I saw a city invincible to the attacks of the whole of the rest of the earth.

I dreamed that was the new city of friends.”

If a man does not find the city where he makes his home to be a “city of friends,” let him try to make it one. Perhaps he will be a better American than some who have lived here much longer.

We said the United States was founded on an idea. What is that idea? It is the idea of freedom. “Sweet land of liberty,” we sing in the American national hymn.

But to many new-comers America does not seem the "sweet land of liberty." The schools are free to all, and that is well. The library is free to all, and that is well. Religion, also, is truly free here; a man can think what he likes and say what he likes, and that is well. But all this is not enough. Freedom does not mean liberty for a man to do wrong, or even to do as he pleases. Freedom means opportunity and power for a man to become all that God meant him to become. But no one can say that all men in America to-day have this opportunity and power. When our new citizens find this out, when they find how hard life is in the big cities, and how many wrong things there are among us, they are sometimes very disappointed and sad. But let them think. They will see how difficult and strange a task our nation has to make a free people wise enough to govern themselves, and to protect the interests of all, out of so many different races in so vast a land. If they watch, they will find that thousands of men and women all over the country are grieved by what is wrong, and are working with all their might to set things right. Let each new citizen try also. Let him use the best the city offers him. Let him work faithfully and peaceably, and obey the laws with care. Let him learn to understand us. Then if he sees ways in which the laws can be made better, or in which new laws are needed, he can work for these ends with his vote and in other peaceful ways. Before America can really be the "Sweet land of liberty" for everyone, all the peoples who are coming here from all over the world must help. We can make this country a better place than it is now if we will. For much has been done already. We are many states here, but one nation; many races, but one nation; many religions, but one nation. And this nation is the home of freedom, not because all men and women are yet free, but because our founders were resolved that freedom should be the purpose of the nation, and we who live to-day, and love our country, hold to that purpose still.

CHAPTER XIV.

PATRIOTISM.

There was recently in a child's paper a picture of an old man who was showing a gun to a little boy, and underneath was written the stupid title, "A Lesson in Patriotism." Many people think patriotism always has something to do with guns and swords and killing foreign foes; but nineteen times out of twenty patriotism has nothing to do with these. In the 118 years since our nation was founded, we have been at war with other nations only about eight years. Even then only the men fought, and only a small part of the men. To-day, among our 80,000,000 people, we have only 100,000 men in the army and navy. If patriotism exists only among those who are trained to fight, then there is practically no patriotism in the land.

It is a great mistake to suppose that patriotism must have something to do with war, but it is true that every patriot must be willing to overthrow whatever threatens his country. Our enemies to-day, however, do not wear uniforms and do not use gunpowder. But we have real enemies within our borders. One of them is disease. We have conquered yellow fever, we are still fighting tuberculosis and many diseases that can be prevented. Very many more people die every year from bad air, bad water, and bad milk than were ever killed in any year of war. Doctors, nurses, and health boards, who are fighting disease, are doing the highest kind of patriotic work. Colonel Waring, who cleaned New York's dirty streets as they were never cleaned before, saved 15,000 lives, and deserved a monument as much as any general.

Another enemy is fire, which destroys every year more property in the United States than in any other country in the world. Firemen who risk their lives are serving their country as true patriots. So are our coast guards, who venture out on stormy seas to rescue drowning men. So are our police, who often risk their lives to save others.

Our two greatest enemies are ignorance and crime. Everywhere they are attacking us and keeping people poor and wretched. Whoever is fighting intemperance, or gambling, or bribery, or waste, or dirt, or ugliness, whoever is working hard to make his country honest and clean and beautiful, is doing patriotic work. The rarest kind of patriotism is the every-day kind that makes no fuss and marches right on without any drum, or music, or hurrahs. There are heroes and traitors and deserters in time of peace as well as in war. The man who is too lazy to vote, or to take the trouble to find out how he ought to vote, is a deserter from his post of duty. When his city summons him to go to the polls and to put the best men in office, if he sits caring nothing about it, or if he, worst of all, is so foolish as to sell his vote, he does not deserve the great privilege of being an American citizen.

To-day our country calls for real patriots and heroes, for men who would rather be poor than get rich by taking what belongs to the people in either the city or village or nation. Patriotism means service to our city as much as to our country. If we do not serve the little part of the country that we have seen, how can we serve the whole country which we have not seen. Patriotism must begin at home. The first duty of every patriot is to see that he is friendly to his neighbors, and that his own back yard and street and ward are just as clean and orderly as they can be.

Many years ago, when the first settlers came to Massachusetts, every young man, when he went for the first time to vote, took an oath which every new voter to-day would do

well to take for himself if he would be worthy of the high name of patriot.

FROM THE FREEMAN'S OATH, 1634.

I do solemnly bind myself that I will give my vote as I shall judge in mine own conscience may best conduce to the public weal, so help me God.

It is a great privilege to be an American citizen. Hardly any country in the world offers such opportunities as ours. We in Massachusetts are especially proud that the men who led the first immigrants here were among the noblest men who ever lived, because they cared for liberty and truth, as they saw it, more than for comfort; because they cared for education more than for riches and pleasure. Here were the best schools, the best laws, and later the most free libraries.

Every patriot must see to it that selfishness and the love of money do not let us fall below the high standard which the great men of Massachusetts have set for us. Every patriot should know the history of the beginning of our country and something of the lives of the great statesmen, poets, inventors, and heroes who have lived through all its history of three hundred years.

To-day people of every land are coming to our shores. There is a welcome for all who bring their labor and good will and desire to learn. We want them to share our liberty and to honor our flag. We men and women, whether born in America, or Europe, or Asia, or Africa, must become friends and learn to understand each other, and study so as to improve our form of government and laws. Never was a nation set to do so great and splendid a work as ours. It is to show the world that all human beings are brothers and that people of all kinds can live together in peace. If forty-five united states can organize so as to keep peace with each other they can show forty-five nations how to create a united world.

PART II.

SELECTIONS CONCERNING CIVIC AND NATIONAL LIFE.

THE FLAG GOES BY.

Hats off !

Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums,
A flash of color beneath the sky :

Hats off !

The flag is passing by !

Blue and crimson and white it shines,
Over the steel-tipped, ordered lines.

Hats off !

The colors before us fly ;
But more than the flag is passing by.

Sea-fights and land-fights, grim and great,
Fought to make and save the state :
Weary marches and sinking ships :
Cheers of victory on dying lips :

Days of plenty and years of peace :
March of a strong land's swift increase :
Equal justice, right and law :
Stately honor and reverend awe :

Sign of a nation, great and strong
To ward her people from foreign wrong :
Pride and glory and honor, all
Live in the colors to stand or fall.

Hats off !

Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums :
And loyal hearts are beating high.

Hats off !

The flag is passing by ! — *Henry Holcomb Bennett.*

[By permission of "The Youth's Companion"]

White for purity, red for valor, blue for justice . . . the
flag of our country, to be cherished by all our hearts, to be upheld
by all our hands. — *Charles Sumner.*

The Red Cross flag of England blew
Above the fleet that day,
While Shawmut's triple peaks in view
In amber hazes lay.

"Praise ye the Lord with fervent lips,
Praise ye the Lord to-day,"
The anthem rose from all the ships
Safe moored in Boston Bay.

.

That psalm our fathers sang we sing,
That psalm of peace and wars,
While o'er our heads unfolds its wing
The flag of forty stars.
And while the nation finds a tongue
For noble gifts to pray,
'Twill ever sing the song they sung
That first Thanksgiving Day :
"Praise ye the Lord with fervent lips,
Praise ye the Lord to-day,"
So rose the song from all the ships
Safe moored in Boston Bay.

Hezekiah Butterworth.

CHRISTMAS DAY (December 25).

One of the three legal holidays observed in all of the States.

CHRISTMAS-TIME.

I have always thought of Christmas-time as a good time; a kind, forgiving, generous, pleasant time; a time when men and women seem by one consent to open their hearts freely; and so I say, "God bless Christmas."

Charles Dickens.

NEW YEAR'S DAY (January 1).

A legal holiday in forty-three States, that is, in every State except Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Every day is a fresh beginning,
Every morn is a world made new.

Susan Coolidge.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light:
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring happy bells, across the snow:
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

Alfred Tennyson.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY (February 12).

Abraham Lincoln, President of our country during the Civil War; born in the wilderness of Kentucky, 1809; died at Washington, April 15, 1865. "From the poverty in which he was born, through the rowdyism of a frontier town, the rudeness of frontier society, the discouragement of early bankruptcy, and the fluctuations of popular politics, he rose to the championship of union and freedom when the two seemed utterly inconsistent, never lost his faith when both seemed hopeless, and was suddenly snatched from life when both had been secured."

Our children shall behold his fame,
The kindly earnest, brave, foreseeing man,
Sagacious, patient, dreading praise, not blame,
New birth of our new soil, the first American.

James Russell Lowell.

(From the *Commemoration Ode.*)

Abraham Lincoln's heart was as great as the world, but there was no room in it for the memory of a wrong.

Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.

Daniel Webster.

STANZAS ON FREEDOM.

Is true freedom but to break
Fetters for our own dear sake,
And, with leathern hearts, forget
That we owe mankind a debt?
No! True freedom is to share
All the chains our brothers wear,
And, with heart and hand, to be
Earnest to make others free!

They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak;

They are slaves who will not choose
Hatred, scoffing, and abuse,
Rather than in silence shrink
From the truth they needs must think :
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three.

James Russell Lowell.

[By permission of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Oh, slow to smite and swift to spare,
Gentle and merciful and just !
Who, in the fear of God didst bear
The sword of power, a nation's trust.

In sorrow by the bier we stand,
Amid the awe that hushes all,
And speak the anguish of a land
That shook with horror at thy fall.

Thy task is done — the bond are free ;
We bear thee to an honored grave
Whose noblest monument shall be
The broken fetters of the slave.

Pure was thy life ; its bloody close
Hath placed thee with the sons of light,
Among the noble host of those
Who perished in the cause of right.

William Cullen Bryant.

SPEECH AT THE DEDICATION OF THE NATIONAL CEMETERY AT
GETTYSBURG, NOVEMBER 15, 1863.

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who

here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far beyond our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us, to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Abraham Lincoln.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for those who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan — to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

(From Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address.)

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY (February 22).

One of the three national holidays observed by every State in the Union. George Washington, the first President of the United States, was born in Virginia, February 22, 1732. He died at Mount Vernon, Virginia December 14, 1799.

First in War,
First in Peace,
First in the Hearts of his Countrymen.

WASHINGTON'S RULES OF CONDUCT.

Among the private papers of George Washington was found after his death a list which he had made giving sixty-nine "Rules of Conduct." Here are some of these rules, which are quite as valuable for us in the twentieth century as for General Washington and his fellow-citizens more than a hundred years ago:

When a man does all he can, though it succeeds not well, blame not him that did it.

It is better to be alone than in bad company.

Play not the peacock, looking everywhere about you to see if you be well decked, if your shoes fit well, if your stockings fit neatly, and clothes handsomely.

Sleep not when others speak, sit not when others stand, speak not when you should hold your peace, walk not when others stop.

Every action in company ought to be with some sign of respect to those present.

In the presence of others, sing not to yourself with a humming noise, nor drum with your fingers or feet.

Eat not in the streets, nor in the house out of season.

Think before you speak; pronounce not imperfectly, nor bring out your words too hastily, but orderly and distinctly.

Undertake not what you cannot perform, but be careful to keep your promise.

Speak not evil of the absent, for it is unjust.

Be not angry at table whatever happens, and if you have reason to be so, show it not; put on a cheerful countenance, especially if there be strangers, for good humor makes one dish of meat a feast.

Let your recreations be manful, not sinful.

Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.

GOD BLESS OUR NATIVE LAND.

God bless our native land !
Firm may she ever stand,
Through storm and night :
When the wild tempests rave,
Ruler of wind and wave,
Do thou our country save
By thy great might !

For her our prayers shall rise
To God, above the skies ;

On Him we wait :
Thou who art ever nigh,
Guarding with watchful eye,
To Thee aloud we cry,

“ God save the State.”

C. T. Brooks and J. S. Dwight.

AMERICA.

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing ;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring.

My native country, thee,
Land of the noble free, —
Thy name I love ;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills ;
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above !

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees
Sweet freedom's song ;
Let mortals tongues awake ;
Let all that breathe partake ;
Let rocks their silence break, —
The sound prolong !

Our fathers' God, to Thee,
Author of Liberty,
To Thee we sing ;
Long may our land be bright
With Freedom's holy light ;
Protect us by thy might,
Great God, our King.

Samuel F. Smith.

PATRIOTS' DAY (April 19).

The anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775. This was the first battle of the war with England which resulted in the independence of the American colonies and the formation of the Republic of the United States.

CONCORD HYMN.

By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world.

The foe long since in silence slept;
Alike the conqueror silent sleeps;
And Time the ruined bridge has swept
Down the dark stream which seaward creeps.

On the green bank, by this soft stream,
We set to-day a votive stone;
That memory may their dead redeem,
When, like our sires, our sons are gone.

Spirit, that made those heroes dare
To die, and leave their children free,
Bid Time and Nature gently spare
The shaft we raise to them and thee.

Ralph Waldo Emerson.

MEMORIAL DAY (May 30).

Observed in memory of those who fought on either the Northern or the Southern side in the Civil War. On this day it is also the custom to decorate the graves of personal friends and relatives.

THE NEW MEMORIAL DAY.

“Under the roses the blue,
Under the lilies the gray.”

Oh, the roses we plucked for the blue,
And the lilies we twined for the gray,
We have bound in a wreath,
And in silence beneath
Slumber our heroes to-day.

Over the new-turned sod
The sons of our fathers stand,
And the fierce old fight
Slips out of sight
In the clasp of a brother's hand.

For the old blood left a stain
That the new has washed away,
And the sons of those
That have faced as foes
Are marching together to-day.

.

Albert Bigelow Paine.

PEACE.

The grass is green on Bunker Hill,
The water's sweet in Brandywine;
The sword sleeps in the scabbard still,
The farmer keeps his flock and vine;
Then who would mar the scene to-day
With vaunt of battle-field or fray?

The brave corn lifts in regiments
Ten thousand sabers in the sun ;
The ricks replace the battle tents,
The bannered tassels toss and run.
The neighing steed, the bugle's blast,
These be but stories of the past.

The earth has healed her wounded breast,
The cannons plough the field no more ;
The heroes rest ! O let them rest
In peace along the peaceful shore !
They fought for peace, for peace they fell ;
They sleep in peace, and all is well.

Lo ! Peace on earth. Lo ! Flock and fold.
Lo ! Rich abundance, fat increase,
And valleys clad in sheen of gold.
O rise and sing a song of peace !
For Theseus roams the land no more,
And Janus rests with rusted door.

Joaquin Miller.

[By permission of The Whitaker, Ray Co., San Francisco.]

THE SEVENTEENTH OF JUNE.

The anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, fought between the American and British troops, June 17, 1775. Gen. Joseph Warren, one of the ablest of the American patriots, was killed in this battle.

WARREN'S ADDRESS, JUNE 17, 1775.

Stand! the ground's your own, my braves!
Will ye give it up to slaves?
Will ye look for greener graves?
Hope ye mercy still?
What's the mercy despots feel?
Hear it in that battle-peal!
Read it on yon bristling steel!
Ask it, — ye who will.

Fear ye foes who kill for hire?
Will ye to your homes retire?
Look behind you! — they're a-fire!
And, before you, see
Who have done it! From the vale
On they come! — and will ye quail?
Leaden rain and iron hail
Let their welcome be!

In the God of battles trust!
Die we may, — and die we must;
But, oh! where can dust to dust
Be consign'd so well,
As where Heaven its dews shall shed
On the martyr'd patriot's bed,
And the rocks shall raise their head
Of his deeds to tell?

John Pierpont.

INDEPENDENCE DAY (July 4).

The anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence by Congress, assembled at Philadelphia, 1776. In this document the colonies were first referred to as "The United States of America." Four days later, the Declaration was publicly read to the people of Philadelphia, and the bell on the Pennsylvania State House was rung. On this bell was inscribed, "Proclaim Liberty throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."

Extracts from "The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America," known as "The Declaration of Independence," and read in Congress, assembled at Philadelphia, July 4, 1776 :

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

"We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States. . . . And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor."

AMERICA, THE BEAUTIFUL.

O beautiful for spacious skies,
For amber waves of grain,
For purple mountain majesties
Above the fruited plain!

America! America!

God shed his grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea!

O beautiful for pilgrim feet,
Whose stern impassioned stress
A thoroughfare for freedom beat
Across the wilderness!

America! America!

God mend thine every flaw,
Confirm thy soul in self-control,
Thy liberty in law!

O beautiful for glorious tale
Of liberating strife,
When valiantly, for man's avail,
Men lavished precious life!

America! America!

May God thy gold refine,
Till all success be nobleness,
And every gain divine!

O beautiful for patriot dream
That sees beyond the years
Thine alabaster cities gleam
Undimmed by human tears!

America! America!

God shed his grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea!

Katherine Lee Bates.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Preamble.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I.

SECTION I. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Article II.

SECTION I. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America.

Article III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.

AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Article XIII.

SECTION I. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Article XIV.

SECTION I. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Article XV.

SECTION I. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

LABOR DAY (the first Monday in September).

The special holiday of workingmen. It is observed as a legal holiday in thirty-nine of the forty-five States.

“Work apace, apace, apace, apace;
Honest labor bears a lovely face.”

Thomas Dekker.

“And who would not a champion be
In Labor’s lordlier chivalry?”

“For there is a perennial nobleness, and even sacredness, in work. Were he never so benighted, forgetful of his high calling, there is always hope in a man that actually and earnestly works; in idleness alone is there perpetual despair.

“Consider how, even in the meanest sorts of labor, the whole soul of a man is composed into a kind of real harmony, the instant he sets himself to work. Doubt, desire, sorrow, remorse, indignation, despair itself, all these, like hell-dogs, lie beleaguering the soul of the poor dayworker, as of every man; but he bends himself with free valor against his task, and all these are stilled, all these shrink murmuring far off into their caves. The man is now a man. The blessed glow of labor in him, is it not as purifying fire, wherein all poison is burnt up, and of sour smoke itself is made bright blessed flame!

“All work of man is as the swimmer’s; a waste ocean threatens to devour him; if he front it not bravely, it will keep its word. By incessant wise defiance of it, lusty rebuke and buffet of it, behold how it loyally supports him, bears him as its conqueror along.”—From the chapter on “Labor” in “Past and Present,” by *Thomas Carlyle*.

“Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.”

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

There’s a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming;
We may not live to see the day,
But earth shall glisten in the ray
Of the good time coming.

Cannon-balls may aid the truth,
But thought's a weapon stronger;
We'll win our battle by its aid; —
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming;
The pen shall supersede the sword,
And right, not might, shall be the Lord
In the good time coming.
Worth, not Birth, shall rule mankind,
And be acknowledged stronger;
The proper impulse has been given; —
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming;
War in all men's eyes shall be
A monster of iniquity
In the good time coming.
Nations shall not quarrel then,
To prove which is the stronger;
Nor slaughter men for glory's sake;
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming;
Little children shall not toil,
Under, or above the soil,
In the good time coming;
But shall play in healthful fields
Till limbs and mind grow stronger;
And every one shall read and write; —
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming;
The people shall be temperate,
And shall love instead of hate,
In the good time coming.

They shall use, and not abuse,
And make all virtue stronger.
The reformation has begun ; —
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming ;
Let us aid it all we can,
Every woman, every man,
The good time coming.
Smallest helps, if rightly given,
Make the impulse stronger ;
'Twill be strong enough one day ; —
Wait a little longer.

Charles Mackay.



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